NIGHT SCHOOLS IN WASHINGTON.

Most Complete System of Any in America.

TEACHERS OF HIGH GRADE

Business School the Most Popular-Its Attendance Double That of the Others-Speed, Accuracy and Nestness Exacted.

Although but little is known concerning it, the public night school system of this city is one of the most complete and well conducted to be found in any city of the United States. The attendance has been gradually increasing year by year, until at present the total nightly aver-

Prior to this year there have been a great many night schools, scattered about in various parts of the city. But owing to the number of institutions the attendance was very small; in fact, in some cases it scarcely warranted the employment of even one teacher. Some of the schools farthest removed from the centre of the city had an average contingent of about six pupils.

This was, of course, a far too small number to permit of a satisfactory school being maintained.

However, when R. R. Riordon, Principal of the day Greenless School, was made director of the night school system this year, he studied carefully the workings of the institutions and bent his energies toward devising a plan for remedying their defects. As a result be greatly reduced the number of schools, retaining, apart from the night Business High School, only three white and as many colored graded schools. These institutions are each composed of eight grades, and have a large and efficient corps of teachers. In fact, the teachers are, for the most part, the best that can be selected from the faculties of the day high schools.

The work of the various grades through the seventh is substantially the same as reading, writing, spelling, geography, history, grammar, and several other subjects of less importance are taught. The obvious advantage of this course of study lies in the fact that poor children are given the same advantages as those of more means. The boy or gir! who, owing to financial necessity, must leave school at a very early age and seek employment, may, if he really desires to study, spend his evenings at the night school and continue his education from the point where he left off. The eighth grade of the night institution, however, differs considerably from that of the day. The former is more closely allied with the work of the Business High School; in fact, it may almost be said to form a part of it. The principal studies taught in the eighth grade persons, however, probably recall that are bookkeeping, typewriting, English and

commercial arithmetic. The three white graded schools are held cipal; the Gales Building, New Jersey Avenue and G Street northwest, Charles Hart, principal, and the Jefferson Building. Virginia Avenue and C Street southwest, with Dr. A. C. Bryan as principal. These gentlemen are also prominently connected with the day schools. E. C. Kramer is principal of the Franklin, Charles Hart is assistant head of the arithmetic department at the Business High, and Dr. Bryan is professor of Greek in recent years. at the Western.

But most deserving of comment is the night Business High School, Emory G. lines. Wilson, principal. Its attendance doubles, or nearly trebles, that of either of the graded institutions. The curriculum includes commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, typewriting, shorthand, grammar, and English. The things that are nimed for above all else are speed, accuracy and neatness. The course is especially designed to fit persons for a business life. Everything is done in a practical and businesslike way. One large room used in connection with the bookkeeping and arithmetic work, is fitted up with counters, small offices, and a minia-Sales are made, money-college currency -is exchanged, complete sets of books are kept, and deposits are made in the bank; in fact, a complete system of business is carried on, accuracy being aimed for in every detail. Certain nights are set aside when the books are balanced, and detalled statements are presented to the tencher, who note as head of the firm. So excellent is this course of training that cierks and acores of persons employed in various espacities in the business houses of the city attend the school regularly and apply themselves diligently to the work. One night in each week manuni training and chair-caning is taught. Several girls are members of this class. and are showing themselves to be as pro-

ficient in this line as the hoys and men-The sessions of the school are held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights from 7:30 to 5:20 o'clock. The course of study is so stranged that each pupil has every study two hours a week. While this However, there is another feature con

nected with the work, which impresses the visitor more than all else. At a typewriter will be seated a young boy or girl, not over fourteen years of age, while directly at their side will be a grandfather or mother, recking to keep pace in rattling the keys with the younger person. There is something pathetic in the sight of these old grey-haired, bent men and women, striving to retrieve an education neglected in their youth. But their efforts are not wasted, for the teachers declare that many of them are among their most promising pupils.

Many new features have recently been added to the night school system, one of them being a "parent's school," This is held at the Gales building on Tuesday and Thursday nights. Fully seventy parents and grandparents regularly attend the school, and cirive to keep abreast with their children in the matter of education. Another of the latest additions to th work is the firemen's school, held on Sat-urday nights at Engine House No. 14 and at Truck D. Arithmetic, grammar, and typewriting are the studies taught, and enterprise has met with marked suc-I such continues to be the case, will be established next year in seb of the engine and truck houses

any cooking schools are also being

CLUES TO IDENTITY.

Little Unconsidered Things Help Detectives and Searchers, The number of clues each of us car

ries with us every day of our lives, and by which detectives could surely identify us, is endless. Take clothes first of all. A man, as a

rule, gets all his clothes from the same tailor; but, whether he does or not, and however carefully he endeavors to cut off every tag and mark, that tailor would have no difficulty in identifying the gar-ments be has made. Thread, stitching, outtons, lining-all tell their own tale More particularly so do what tailors call 'specials." These are simply special pockets-fountain pen and pencil pockets, eye-glass pockets, watch pockets lined with wash leather, cigar, ticket flask and inner waistcoat pockets.

A watch brought a murderer to justice about four years ago. It was not a stolen one, but his own, that he had had for years. His defence was an alibi. He very nearly proved that he had not been at the scene of the crime within three months of the date of the murder. Had not one of the detectives engaged in the case been formerly a jeweler's apprentice the man would have got off. But inside the crimi-nal's watch case was the record, written nal's watch case was the record, which so that only a watchmaker could read it, that the watch had been in the hands of a jeweler for repairs the very day hefore the murder. The watch was submitted to a number of watchmakers, and at last recognized by one who had put into it a new mainspring. The alibi was broken down, and in the end the prisoner made a foll confession.

a full confession. The men who has ever gone to a good dentist has left beliefd him a lifelong rec-ord which would anable that practitioner to identify him with absolute certainty. Such a dentist makes note of every tooth be stops, and more particularly what he puts in it. Stoppings are of dozens of different kinds in these days. Plain gold or plain smalgam is conparatively rarely used. Gold and platinum in various proportions and many other metals are em-ployed, so that, unless a criminal has all his toeth pulled out, he can most certain-ly be identified. Even then a plate is as sure a clue as a coat.-New York Sun.

INSURANCE ON PECULIAR RISKS.

that of the day classes. This means that Odd Policies Issued by Foreign Companies.

NEW VARIETIES EVERY DAY

Money in Transit Is Generally Insured-Queer Marine Risks-English Companies Frequently Make Policies to Protect From Losses.

Everybody remembers the insurance on the life of J. Pierpont Morgan taken out by stock speculators in London when the steel trust was being organized. Few persons, however, probably recall that given an elementary, but very servicea-when Queen Victoria's jubilee celebration ble, knowledge of some of the main points had been arranged owners of windows had been arranged owners of windows of anatomy and physiology. On the overlooking the line of the parade and suitable to be rented to spectators, took out insurance policies against bad said to be the case in Germany. at the Franklin Building, Fourteenth and K Streets northwest, E. C. Kramer, prin- out Insurance policies against bad weather, which would have kept the crowds away.

Such policies are classed by insurance men under the general head of "fancy These include also the insurance risks. of gate receipts at exhibitions and at athletle competitions, of guarantees given in the course of trade, of municipal bonds or other securities which probably are genuine, but may be forged. The insurance of "fancy risks" has increased ten fold

Marine insurance companies have the greatest variety and freedom in the mat-ter of "fancy risks." From at first in-suring specie and bars of precious metals at ran have attained to a high state of in transit on the high seas, they passed naturally to the insurance of packages of money in the form of bank bills. Treasury notes or greenbacks sent through the mails and registered. The great development of this kind of insurance took place half a dozen years ago, when the rates of express companies were advanced. Since then the express companies have reduced their terms, and now competition between and the insurance companies is

ture bank. Here the pupils practice and receive exactly the same experience as they would in stores, offices, or banks is due to the requirements of farmers for small bills with which to pay their harvesters. Funds sent to big cities at low interest rates are drawn out in the sum-mer and fall for the handling of crops. Silver dollars, under a law of Congress designed to encourage their circulation, are expressed free by the Government, but for small bills the banks have to pay

ехртензаде. Bankers way that insurance of registered mail packages containing money is in-creasing. Insurance companies issue poli-cies to the banks, which in turn have mly to mail to the underwriters a men randum of each shipment when it is made. The policy issued covers loss from any cause whatever, and extends from the time the package is registered to the signing of the receipt by the bank to which it is addressed. Bills are sent to the insured banks at the end of each

manal causes of loss are due to theft and fire. One company in this city promptly paid a claim of \$200,000 to a bank a few months ago. The prelange containing the money had been stolen from an express car in Montana by train robbers. It was afterward plowed up in a sppears to be a very short period to devote to each study, it is impossible to crowd more recitations into the alliotted time. And it is surprising what amount of work can be accomplished in it.

The did near the track by a farmer. The mysterious power of some kind that enables you to futhout things which are forecast and the surprising what amount of work can be accomplished in it.

The mysterious power of some kind that enables you to futhout things which are forecast and the surprising what amount of work can be accomplished in it.

is now serving me. "Uncle Sam," said an insurance man, intely, "is very keen in detecting theft in the postal service, and losses from that cause are rare. If they were frequent we should not be able to insure these operations on such low terms. A few years ego foreign marine insurance companies, through their agencies in this city, cut into this field considerably, but the State superintendent of insurance got after them because their charters did not spewas only temporary. nowever. Many of them moved across the North River to Jersey City, where insur-ance laws are not so severe, and pursue their business from there."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

About Rubles.

Rubles are growing scarcer. The most eautiful come from Ceylon, India and China. The mines of Pegu are nearly exhaunted or but little worked today. The egions where they are situated are dangerous of approach; besides, in the States of the Grand Mogul, the exportation of rubles is forbidden until they have been exhibited to the sovereign, who retains the most beautiful. The ruby of Siam is distinguished for its deep red color, some-

sight had been enfeebled by age; they bore them constantly between their teefl and laid them down only for eating an irinking. It was even claimed that the arbuncle emitted light in darkness, and that the thickest clothing could not stop that the thickest ciothing countries rays. Without all the exaggeration of such legends, it was believed for a long time that rubles contained luminous rays. The truth is that they have double refraction and send out the red rays with unequaled brilliancy. Traversed in a vacuum by an electric current they are illuminated with a red fire of extreme intensity. The greatest heat does not

ensity. The greatest heat does no change their form or their color. The largest ruby known in Europe is said to be one that the Russian caravans brought from China with other precious stones in exchange for their peliries, and which forms today one of the rarest ornaments of the imperial court of Russia. The one of which Chardin speaks with admiration was of splendid color, and bore engraved the game of the shell Lephy. That of the Shah of Persia, c. which Travernier made a drawing, weighed 175 carats. That of the King of Visapour was sold in 1653 for nearly \$15. 000. The one possessed by Gustavis
Adelphus was as large as a small egg
and of the most beautiful water. It was
presented to the Carrina on the occasion
of Gustavis Adelphus' visit to St. Petersburg in 1677.—Chicago News.

MASSAGE BY THE BIND.

Methods.

Among the many things-philosophical scientific, and social-for which Western civilization is indebted to the Far East, few are mere characteristic of the Orient, especially of Japan and at the same time easily capable of world-wide utility, than

A matter which frequently arouses the commoent of strangers visiting the "England of the East" is that those who are professionally engaged in this practice have lost or never possessed the sense of sight. a blind masseur walking about and calling out that he is ready to perform massage, and a little enquiry by the interested foreigner will elicit the fact that the blind enjoy practically a monopoly of this hygienic and remedial industry, a privilege which, it would appear, was granted to them by a former Emperor several centuries ago. This custom is in itself he had achieved fame-Beau Brummel, sufficient to show that the masseurs are Richard III, Shylock, Cyrano de Bergerac, employed by all classes,

The wealthy regularly submit themselves to the operation after their daily their day's labor completed, have the soreness taken from their limbs in this manner. The cost is but a trifle, as may York. be judged from the fact that the European or American who pays the equiva-lent of sixpence is thought to be very generous indeed. It was from Japan that massage found its way to Russis, where at first, among the better classes, it found much favor. And here also the blind—and they are very numerous indeed, in Russia—have been specially se-lected for the work, not merely in order to find them an occupation by which they can earn a livelihood, but also because they are peculiarly proficient. In the Institute for the Blind in St. Petersburg a considerable number of the innates are carefully instructed in the best methods

Various attempts have been made in that country to employ the blind in com-paratively large numbers as masseurs and masseures, but the public hitherto have not shown much liking for the innovation, and consequently it has not proved to be a success. It is, however, pleasing to learn that there is every likelihood of a change for the better in the near future, are concerned, they seem to be highly satisfactory in every respect. In connec-tion with this statement it is interesting These forms of insurance are peculiar to English companies. In this country the business follows more conservative to note that a Leipsic physician has recently published an instructive and valuators have attained to a high state of proficiency. This proficiency is quite un-derstandable, for a well known physio-legical fact which the physician's observation has emphasized is that when no ture deprives a man of one sense it often partly compensates him with a remarkable keenness in another, and so a bline messeur is often found to possess a quite wonderful delicacy of touch. Want of sight is, indeed, no disadvantage at all in a masseur, but the contrary, for we must remember that many people would prefer this in an operator, and, further, the eperation as such is but little aided by the operator's vision-it is a mere matter of tactile power-London Mail

DETECTIVE DEDUCTION.

Sherlock Holmes, Jr., Shows What He Can Do.

"Aba!" exclaimed Sherlock Holmes, ja His companion started as one who is r overing from a fit and asked: "What is it?"

"Did you notice the man who passed us test now." There he is, looking at the pic tures in the window of that news store," "What about him?"

"He is the father of a little child. His wife has to take care of the baby, because they can't afford to keep a nurse girl, and once he ran a needle under his thumb

"Who is he?"

"I bayen't heard his name. Until he passed us a moment ago I was not aware that there was such a person as he in existence.

"Now, Sherlock, don't try to make me believe that you are not gifted with a 1,500 of the me sy was recovered, and kind. I almost feel creepy when I am in your company,"

"My dear fellow," the great amateur detective answered, 'you are foolish to permit yourself to entertain such absurd notions concerning me. I am not supernatural, honestly, I'm not. I was born near Scrubgrass, Pa., of poor parents people waiting to be worked.

No, it is simply my wonderful nowe of deduction that enables me to make these discoveries. Just one little thing about this man tells me what I have diclosed to you concerning him. He afford to hire a nurse girl, and he is father of a little child. How do I know this? If he didn't have to count the per nies he would have his clothes kept is good condition by some tailor." "Very well, but how do you know he

has a young child and that his wife take care of it?"
"One of his suspenders is fusioned to his

trousers with a safety pin. You see, it is plain enough. If his wife didn't have to take care of the baby she would sew a button on for him, and without a baby in the house there would be no loose safety pins for him to get hold of. The fact that keeps him from sewing the button on him self." he once van a needle under his thumbusi

what resembling the garnet.

Carbuncies, to which the ancients attributed fantastic properties were in reality rubles. They served, it is said, to give light to large scrpents or dragons whose A pretty young woman, who were one of those thin shirt waists which have a ten-

MANSFIELD AND HIS PORTRAITS.

An Entertaining Legal Battle With an Artist.

TRAGEDY OF THE PICTURES.

Louis Kronberg, Portrait Painter Had to Follow the Eccentric Actor on the Road to Get Characteristic Pores for His Portraits.

"The Tragedy of the Pictures," with tichard Mansfield, tragedian and Louis Kronberg, portrait painter, in a doublestar cast, has been played in Boston and he honors have gone to Mr. Kronberg. The eminent actor has been outdone by a mere artist, a painter of pictures, in a play which, under the heading of a serio omic drama, is deserving of a class all by itself. As for the plot, it was woven around six oil paintings-full length, life sized portraits of Mr. Mansfield, repre-A Peculiar Capacity for It-Oriental enting him in his well-known roles of Bichard III, Shylock, Prince Karl, Beau Brummel, Baron Chevrial, and Cyrano de Bergerae.

The Baron and Cyrano occupy places of onor in the Mansfield portrait gallery. Richard III may go there on suffrance and Shylock under protest.

But Prince Karl and Beau Brummel will never go there at all.

They have been backed to pieces, torn o ribbons and so vigorously mutilated that nothing now remains of them but a It is quite a familiar sight, not few shreds of painted canvas, dangling only in cities, but also in villages, to see from stretchers in Mr. Kronberg's studio. "The Tragedy of the Pictures," in which

these six oil paintings figure as the stage properties, was not announced on any billoards, but on a court docket instead. Two years ago the first incidents oc-

urred in this drama of the pictures. Mr. Mansfield had an ambition to have nimself painted in the characters in which Prince Karl, and Baron Chevrial. Louis beginning to be known as a portrait of him, saw some of his work and then summoned him to his own home in New

There the two men met for the first time. The great actor told the artist the characters of the drama which he mentioned, but portraits in which his own features and manner of acting them should be shown.

"But I must be satisfied," cried the actor, pacing nervously up and down the library. I shall be satisfied with-that must be in cating beans. the contract." And he sat down to his desk and wrote out an agreement.

The artist, confident of his own skill, ager to paint so celebrated an actor. anxious to earn the sum of \$300 each for six pictures—a fortune to him-readily accepted the conditions which Mr. Mansfield dictated.

They were considerably out of the ordimary. Instead of the actor going to the artist's studio in Boston to pose in a series of "sittings" Mr. Kronberg was to accompany him on the road. He wished the artist to study him on the parts to be painted, just as he acted them on the stage.

More than this, Mr. Mansfield had another whim, or idea, as you may be pleased to call it. He wanted his own personality indelibly stamped on every pic-

Cyrano's big nose must not hide what there was of Manafield's own nose be- werth, below Coblentz on the Rhine, there conceal the real outlines of the actor's own face. Richard HI's "make-up" must let the true "Mansfield" expression shine through it. For this reason the actor wished the artist to study his personity, his moods and expressions off the stage, as well as on it. It was a task that might have appalled an older artist, or one less confident in his own genius. But Louis Kronberg gladly accepted it and signed the singular contract that bound him to give his whole time to the actor till the portraits were done. He became, in fact, one of Mr. Mansfield's dramatic company-an actor who did not have a "speaking part" and did not even appear as a "super" on the stage. The other members of the comparcy colled him "The Shadow" for he followed the star silently and persistently everywhere,

To Washington went the actor and the new artistic member of his retinue. During Mansheld's engagement there, and following that in Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, Kronberg was ever present. making endless sketches and studies, and finally began to create the final portraits. For twelve weeks continuously he was at

Manafield's home in New York. Early this year the portraits approached on them; some were finished, other nearly so. Mansfield looked upon the likeness of himself in Baron Chevrial and in Cyrono and was pleased. But when his eye fell on Richard III, Prince Karl, Shylock, and Beau Brummel he became

furious. "They do not satisfy me," he declared. 'I shall refuse to take them or to pay for them. You have disappointed me." The artist expostulated, but that only made matters worse. Perhaps the exposulations, or maybe is was the sarcasti smiles, of Prince Karl and Beau Brummel

enraged the tragedian still more. That face is an outrageous carleature?9 he shouted. A savage gash across the features of

rince Karl wiped out the sarcastic smile Mr. Kronberg gasped. "And if that is Beau Brummel"lash, alash-"I fail to recognize it."

Then Mr. Manufield strode out of the The artist was in despair. He had depended on the sale of these pictures for onths

The next incident in the tragedy occur ed in the Municipal Court of Boston shea the actor received a summons to ap pear and show cause why he should not pay for the four pictures that did not satisfy him-The judge ordered that Mr. Mansfield

should pay \$300 for the Shylock, but need not pay for the Richard III. Prince Karl and Beau Brummel were not considered. An appeal was taken by the artist's awyer. But Louis Kronberg, despairing stung to the quick by his enemy's triumpl and exultation and his own public humitiation, cared no more for the law. He rushed off to his studio. As he opened the door the first objects that met his eyes were the Prince Karl and Beau

rushed at the representations of the man he at that moment hated in the depths of his heart. If it had been the real man

his fate might have been the same, Through the heart of Beau Brummel he plunged the knife, then up and down, until in the wooden frame hung nothing but paint-smeared lbbribbons. Then Prince Kari's semblance went to destruction.

This fall the actor came to Boston to play "Benucaire." He was notified that the case was to come up, and said noth-

But on the very morning, a fortnight ago, that the new trial was to be had, the actor, with his lawyer, came to Mr. Bordman Hall, Mr. Kronberg's attorney. When the artist appeared there was a conference. At the end of it the actor retired defeated and the artist's rights were ac knowledged. Mr. Mansfield agreed to pay \$200 each for all the pictures and to pay the court costs and lawyer's fees. -Baltimore Sun.

SOME NEW DISEASES.

Mysterious Maladies Which Doctors Cannot Yet Classify.

When Solomon declared that there is nothing new under the sun, the art of the physician was yet in its infancy. All practitioners of the present day bear teaimony to the fact that new diseases of the human system are constantly developing and of necessity they require new modes of treatment.

One disease which the doctors are trying to find out about, with very little success, is beri-beri, which seems to be identical with the "alceping sickness" of the west coast of Africa. The attention which the medical profession has paid recently to eastern and tropical diseases brought beri-beri to the fore, whereas little scientific attention used to be paid to it.

known to lie down and sleep themselves to death. Some time ago there was an ourbreak of this disease in a lunatic asylum in Dublin, and several patients slept to death. How this malady, supposed to be peculiar to the tropics and in the Far East, came to appear in Dublin is a mystery. Recently the Norwegian bark Taurus put into Falmouth, England, having Kronberg, the young Boston artist, was had seven cases and four deaths from beri-beri on her way from Jacksonville, bath, and many of the working people, painter of ability. Mr. Mansfield heard Pla. Here, again, is a mystery, for the disease is unknown in Florida. English and American soldlers serving in the Far East rarely suffer from beri-beri, but French and Spanish garrisons are greatly subject to it. A couple of years ago or what he wanted-not ideal paintings of of a garrison of 250 at a post in F. each Tonquin, fifty died from beri-beri.

As if the doctors were not bothered enough with the old disease, a new one has appeared in Sardinia and Sicily. The doctors in these Mediterranean islands recently noticed that many of the peas-"You must paint portraits that ants showed symptoms of poisoning from They developed curious symptoms, and all of them were overcome with a drowsy stupor. In some cases those predisposed to the disease een seen to fall unconscious simply from inhaling the scent of a bean field in flower. Yet to the average person there is nothing poisonous about beans. Horrible thought! Suppose this new disease should apresd to Boston.

Another disease which puzzles doctors is that form of idlocy known as cretinism. Why does it exist only in certain districts? It has been said that it is epidemic only in limestone regions, yet there are plenty of places where the rock is of this character and yet the disease is unknown. For instance, it is very rare in England, where there is plenty of magnestum timestone, and prevalent in similar districts in France. It generally is put down as being peculiar to mountain districts, yet on the Island of Niederare 131 cases among 750 people.-Chicago

HIS ELECTION EXPENSES.

Comical Statement by the People's

Candidate for Mayor of Troy. A clean and incorruptible standard-bearer, Seymour Van Santvoord's character is undimmed by defeat. Brilliantly he exemplified an oratorical power and a mastery of logic equaled by few men even in this great and populous Commonwealth, and his political opponents as well as supporters give him credit for a high order of ability. It is better to go down gloriously with a good cause than to win by the abhorrent methods which darkened vesterday's election at many polling places. The following was filed today with the

ounty clerk by Mr. Van Santvoord: In the matter of the statutory post mor om of election expenses of Seymour Van Santyoord "The People's Candidate" for

Mayor of the City of Troy, deceased. Rensseiner county, sa., Seymour Van antvoord, of Troy, N. Y., being duly sworn. says that he was a candidate for the office of Mayor of the City of Troy voted for at public election held in Troy, N. Y., on the 5th day of November, 1901, and that the following Itemized statement, which is in all respects full and true, shows all the state where judgment could be passed moneys contributed or expended by him, directly or indirectly, either by himself or through any other person, in aid of his election, to wit. Paid United Traction Company for returning car fare of deponent and

fare on an occasion when deponent boarded a car of said company to avoid meeting the Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Second district, who deponent had reason to believe expected to ask him (deponent) to vote for Mayor

Conway ontribution, voluntary or otherwise, to any election or other committee. ontribution to any party worker. ubscription to social organizations, men who respectively controlled various squads, companies, and regients of voters.....

And deponent finally makes oath fint the last above-mentioned sum of 15 certs is the total amount of money expended by him either directly or indirectly in an of his election as aforesaid.

SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.

This deposition made, subscribed, and sworn to by deponent on a somewhat fresty morning, to wit. November 6, 1901, before me, the undersigned notary public, eing a companion in the joys and serows of said depotent, to wit: W. C. D. WILSON, Notary Public, Renssalaer County.

The rooms of the Citizens' Union were lised at an early hour. Seymour Van santword took his defeat cheerfully and hilosophically. When notified of the re-uit, he said. "I don't know that I am not critively glad I was not elected. I ea-ape toil and responsibility I had no strong desire for. Of course, it would have been a pleasure to win, but It is also a pleasure not to be responsible as mayor. The people assume the responsibility, and no the responsibility, and Brummel. Seizing a palette knife, be I am content."-Troy Press.

THROUGH ONE MAN'S EYES.

Let Us Hope There Are No More Like Him.

Some singular third person of the masculine gender has discovered that the new century girl is developing a tendency to illustrate her ordinary conversation with gestures that more properly belong to windmills and jumpinglacks-therefore there should be opened at once a training school for repose,

What the newest girl is expected to cultivate just now is the ladylike calmness of a statue. She is not to permit her feet to swing, her shoulder to shrug, nor her brow to pucker, but must compel herself to exhibit the outward appearance of an extinct volcano, no matter what emotions seethe and rage within. Whether she will do it or not is quite another thing. He also states that the Delsarte physical culture young creature has unlearned the proper way to bow.

There have been skeptics who have oubted the beauty of Venus and the wisdom of Athene, but who would have sup-posed the cynic breathed who would ques-tion the grace of the society girl of to-

He—third person, very singular, mascu-line genter—says also that girls acknowl-edge and introduction with a nondescript wriggle that is neither bob nor courtesy, and that when they attempt the minuet, every step is a travesty on the brocaded, powdered and high-heeled dames who danced with the cavallers of their day. He admits that the sex is capable of rediscovering the lost art, but is sure that it will never come to pass, for women are everlastingly trying to see how many

foolish things they can do at once—and a graceful bow takes time.

It is a pity he didn't take a little time himself-time to reflect that he is only a duplicate of Froissart, de Comines, and the rest of those musty old wranglers, who used to think it fine fun to criticise the graces of the women of their day. Negroes are peculiarly susceptible to the disease, and on the west coast of Africa whole villages of natives have been known to lie down and sieep themselves tribe, is to be profoundly there isn't a word of it true. thankful that

SELECTING A

NEW CAPITAL

Australia Will Follow the Ameri-

can Example. CREATING A SUITABLE CITY

The Jenlousies of Melbourne and Sidney Make It Necessary for the Australian Commonwealth to Build

an Entirely New City.

In one respect, at any rate, the new Australian Commonwealth is going to paturged the Americans of 1790 to decide upon known Brighton fortune-teller told her Washington, at that time even more deso- that she would wear a duchess' coronet, late and embryonic than when Tom Moore a prospect that seemed then almost imdescribed it fourteen years later, was possibly remote. chiefly the jealousles of the States. Hamilton, who never had much confidence in railway station led to the wooing which the people, was worked upon by another | made her Duchess of Portland. reason-he feared that if the National a remote, sylvan and thoroughly aborig- day, and more than you'll know what to

The jealousies of the provinces, and particularly of the big cities, like Melbourne some years to come the spot decided upon will fit in with Tom Moore's famous lines:

An embryo Capital, where Fancy sees Squares in morasses, obelishs in trees; Where second-sighted seers the plain ad

Where second-sighted seers the plain adorn, Vith fanes unbuilt and heroes yet unborn, Though nought but woods and Jefferson they see Where streets should run, and sages ought to be Oddly enough, the British Government will also be obliged before long to choose seat of Government in the Transvanl. The choice lies, of course, between Pretoria and Johannesburg. Americans would probably decide on Pretoria, but Englishmen argue, more soundly perhaps, that the only way to check the exercise of undue or corrupt influence by the mine owners of the Rand is to force publicity upon hem by installing the legislature in the usiness centre. To install it in Pretoria nvites the employment of the profes-sional lobbyist and his dublous practices, while, if the nimosphere of Johannesburg is somewhat overburdened with wealth, the rich man at any rate is known and risible, and there is a better chance of getting him to come into the open and speak up when he wants something at the hands of the State. It is not thought in England that the American precedent of pitching the State capitals in lages has turned out favorably either the cause of good government or of poli-tical cleanly, ess. The Transvaal accordngiy will have, what Australia and the United States have agreed to forego. the commercial, financial, and intellectual centre of the country.-Chicago Chronicle.

"Period" Tens.

One of these days, in the matter of uncheons and tens the "color" fad will be quite worn out. Yellow luncheons and pink teas will have had their day. The 'national luncheon" and the "period" tea ought to supersede them. You may, if ou have either wealth or wit enough, give Greek, a Roman, a Scandinavian, or a Russian luncheon. They require a pain ful amount of "reading up" beforehand, and either a bulky purse or exhaustive ingenuity to contrive. But they are novel, nd the average woman will spend labo days and sleepless nights to achieve

novel entertainment.

The "period" tea has not at to do with netuation; it merely means a tea of he Marie Antoinette period or the Na-cleonic or the Elizabethan or some other like the luncheon, it is an instructive orm of entertainment. The ten room or the tea corner, is furnished in Louis Seine or Elizabethan style; the hoatess and her helpers are clad in urle Antonette or Elizabethan style, and conversation is twisted to the French or English court.

That Drink Didn't Count.

Everyone knows that the Arkansas Legslature enacted some years ago that the proper pronunciation of the name of the State was "Arkansaw." It is not so well nown that there is a unique law on the statute book of Nevada, the object of which was to clear from stain the name of an Indian chief, who, although a strong emperance advocate and an abstainer, temperance advocate and an abstainer, took a "pick-me-up" one day in a local saloon. In his extremity he appealed to his white friends, with the result that the State Legislature was persunded to declare liself thus: "Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nevada, the Governor concurring, That the drink of whisky taken by Johnson Sides in the Magnolia saloon July II, 1887, he and is hereby annulled."

FORTUNES THAT DID COME TRUE.

Great Careers Influenced By Early Predictions.

EVENTS TOLD BEFOREHAND.

Royalty Often Consults Gypsies With the View of Hearing the Future. Remarkable Instances of Fortunes Verified Many Years Later.

"Some day," said a wandering gypsy to the keeper of a wayside inn near Rancols, in the Duchy of Parma, "that child of yours will be among the great ones of the earth. Kngs will vie with one nother to do him honor, and when he dies nations will mourn."

The innkeeper guffawed loudly at the prophecy as he poured out a giass of wine for the "prophet" to drink the boy's health; but he lived long enough to see his son, Giuseppe Verdi, on the high road to the honors and fame which were showered on the great musician later, and which closed recently in a national funeral and the grief of continents, says

"Tit-Bits." Ten years later a tall, gaunt, raw-boned routh, who had made a journey to New Orleans as a bired hand on a flatboat, was tempted by a fellow-workman to have his fortune told by an old woman who had a reputation for divining the future.

"You are low now," she said, after conulting the cards, "very low; but you will rise high. You will be the greatest man in all America, but I see bloodshed and-but, no! I must not tell you any more." "Come along, Abe; that's good enough,"

the youth's companion said, as he dragged him away, laughing hugely at the prospect of Abe Lincoln ever rising higher than a flatboat. But thirty years later, when Abraham

Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States, he recalled the prophecy, but he could not see the end. That came later, on that tragic evening of April 14, five years later, when the bullet of the mad actor, Booth, crashed into the President's brain. But it is by no means always evil that these tellers of fortunes predict. It is said that more than twenty years ago,

when the present beautiful Duchess of

Marlborough was little more than an in-

fant, a fortune teller prophenied that one day she would wear a coronet and that she would become the ancestress of a line of kings. The first part of this good fortune has come true, and who can say that the latter part of it is impossible? When Miss Winifred Dallas-Yorke was a young girl, just giving promise of the tern itself after the United States. What grace and beauty of later years, a well-

And yet a casual meeting at a country

Nearly seventy years ago a remarkable Legislature were to be located in a big future was predicted for a young apprencity it would be overawed by the mob. tice in a Troy grocery store by a stray Others, again, felt and expressed the un- customer. "I guess you'll smile," the dying suspicion which the countryman strange man said, "but you remember entertains of city life, and argued that my words. Before you die you'll have the purity of politics could only be kept as much gold as this store would hold, at a high level by planting the capital in | more than any man in the world has to-

do with." To the boy who was then earning a dollar a week, with small prospect of and Sydney, have definitely east the An- ever achieving anything more than havstralian capital of the future into the outer solitudes—precisely where has not yet been determined, but no doubt for yet been determined, but no doubt for want to work again." The time did come; today Russell Sage is credited with a fortune of £29,000,000 sterling, growing every year; and the "prophet" lived long enough to claim the promised share of it, which took the substantial form of an

innuity of \$1,000 a year.

To predict that a Yorkshire stable boy rould rise to the rank of a court official and minister would ordinarily be a very rash prophecy; but it came in the case of the stable boy, who, after being in turn tockey and valet to the Duke of La rose ultimately to the high offices of Min-ister of the Household and Minister of Finance in the Duchy Parma, and was

known to the world as Baron Ward. Among other remarkable predictions for which there is good authority are that which forefold that the Carrian of Russla would have seven daughters before rearing an heir to the throne; and that of Dr. Charles Perrin, a palmist, who told President Faure that he would die within two years of the date of the prophecy. He actually died within eight-

n months. ern months.

The Queen of Italy is said to pay frequent visits to fortune tellers, always, however, incognita, and to have received some remarkable warnings from them. t is common knowledge that she was dis-tinctly warned of the tragic fate that would overtake her husband, whose aswould overtake her husband, whose as-sassination is such a recent and painful memory; but in spite of every precaution that her love for him could devise she was unable to avert his destiny. Notwithstanding these prophecies com-

ing true in the above cases, there is no doubt nine-tenths of them are mere guesses and prophecies which are never

THE COST OF AN AUTOCAR. Falling Off in the Price of Horseless

Vehicles in France. Prices are now fairly reasonable in France. For instance, a Panhard & Levassor twelve horse power carriage. riced £880 in last year's catalogue, may be had now for £620. A volturette costs £120, and a carriage weighing 1,200 pounds will cost from £200 to £400. But unless expense is no object, by far the est plan is to purchase second-hand we nicles the supply of which is probably ar in excess of the demand. New car-inges will be somewhat cheaper in a ar or two. Prices tend to shade down

£49 for every horsepower. The parts of an autocar are very simi-iar to those of a steam engine; but the tractive effort required to move carriages rails is now fourteen pounds a ton while on a road it is sixty to seventy gounds a ton. An autocar will therefore always be an expensive piece of ma-chinery, and it is not likely that, with ateel at current values, a motor car can be sold for less than, say, two-thirds of its present price. The discovery of a good electric accumulator would, of course, change everything. A capital of about one million sterling is invested in about one million stering is invested in French automobile work, giving employ-ment to 10,000 workmen. A hundred firms supply the public with autoears. Proba-bly 60 per cent of the invested capital gives no cividend at all and will largely be lost; 35 per cent gives a return of 4 or 5 per cent, and the remainder yields divi-dends from S. to. 1 per cent.

A five or twelve horse power carriage will cost its owner £480 to keep. The sum of £200 has been mentioned, but the former is more reliable. You must allow £100 a year for tires. £100 a year for the conductor. £30 a year for jubricating oil, and the rest for paramia, insurance, sinking fund, taxes, rates, and so on.—Pall Mail Magazine.

lends from S to ! per cent.